रणथम्भौर बाघ परियोजना के लिए धनराशि

1533. **क्या. अबरार अहमद खान :** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1989-90 के दौरान रणथम्भौर बाघपरियोजना में तालाबों और कुओं को गहरा करने तथा बांधों व तटबंधों के निर्माण के लिए 5 लाख 40 हजार रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गयी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्धारित अवधि के दौरान व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और कितने कुओं, बांधों आदि का गहरा किया गया या उनक निर्माण किया गया ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उक्त परियोजना में न तो कुओं या तालाबों को ही गहरा किया गया था और न ही किसी बांध आदि का निर्माण किया गया था;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि जो व्यय दिखाया गया है वह फर्जी बिलों और मस्टररोल पर आधारित है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति के दुरुपयोग और भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए जांच का आदेश देने का विचार रखती है; और

(ङ) पिछले दशक के दौरान इस परियोजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई है और इस राशि को किन-किन मदों और निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय किया गया था ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय ; राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मेनका गांधी) : (क) जी हां, केन्द्र सरकार ने 1989-90 के दौरान रणथम्भौर बाघ परियोजना में जल संरक्षण कार्यों जैसे तालाबों और कुओं को गहरा करने, छोटे बांधों के निर्माण, चैक डेरस और वर्तमान कृत्रिम जलाशयों आदि के रखरखाव के लिए 5.40 लाख रुपये दिये हैं ।

(ख से ङ) राजस्थान सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Creation of the Post of Senior Headmasters in Kendriya Vidalayas

1534. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIKVTA has asked for creation of a post of Senior Headmaster for classes VI to VIII in fairly large Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not proposed to create such posts.

Involvement of Village Committees and Voluntary Organisations in Regeneration of degraded Forest Lands

1535. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments to involve Village Committees and Voluntary Agencies in the regeneration of degraded forest lands;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government have given any response thereto; and

(d) to what extent it would regenerate the degraded forest lands?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b) Guidelines have been issued by the Central Government to State Governments on involvement of village communities and voluntary agencies for regeneration of degraded fortst lands The details are given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below)

(c) and (d) The State Governments have welcomed the suggestion. No target has been fixed under this scheme statewise.

Statement

Guidelines issued to State Governments for involvement of village communities and voluntary agencies for regeneration of degraded forest lands

(i) The programme should be implemented under an arrangement between the Voluntary Agency/NGO, the village community (beneficiaries) and the State Forest Department.

(ii) No ownership or lease rights over the forest land should be given to the beneficiaries or to the Voluntary Agency/NGO. Nor should the forest land be assigned in contravention of the provisions contained in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(iii) The beneficiaries should be entitled to a share in usufructs to the extent and subject to the conditions prescribed by the State Government in this behalf. The Voluntary Agency/NGO should not be entitled to usufructory benefits.

(iv) Access to forest land and usufructory benefits should be only to the beneficiaries who get organised into a village institution, specifically for forest regeneration and protection. This should be the Panchayat or the Cooperative of the village, with no restriction on membership. It could also be a Village Forest Committee In no case should any access or tree pattas be given to individuals.

(v) The beneficiaries should be given us fructs like grasses, lops and tops of branches and minor forest produce. I they successfully protect the forests, they may be given a portion of the proceeds from the sale of trees when they mature. (The Government of West Bengal has issued orders to give 25 per cent of the sale proceeds to the Village Forest Protection Committees. Similar norms may be adopted by other States).

(vi) Areas to be selected for the programme should be free from the claims (including existing rights, privileges, concessions) of any person who is not a beneficiary under the scheme. Alternatively, for a given site the selection of beneficiaries should be done in such a way that any one who has a claim to any forest produce from the selected site is not left out without being given full opportunity of joining.

(vii) The selected site should be worked in accordance with a Working Scheme duly approved by the State Government. Such scheme may remain in operation for a period of 10 years and revised/renewed after that. The Working Scheme should be prepared in consultation with the beneficiaries. Apart from protection of the site, the said Scheme may prescribe requisite operations, e.g. inducement to natural regeneration of existing root stock, seeding, gap filling, and wherever necessary intensive planting, soil-moisture conservation measures etc. The Working Scheme should also prescribe other operations e.g. fire-protection maintenance of boundaries, weeding, tending, cleaning, thinning etc.

(viii) For raising nurseries, preparing land for planting and protecting the trees after planting, the beneficiaries should be paid by the Forest Department from the funds under the social forestry programme. However, the village Community may obtain funds from other Government agencies and sources for undertaking these activities.

(ix) It should be ensured that there is no grazing at all in the forest land protected by the village community. Permission to cut and carry grass free of cost should be given so that stall feeding is promoted.

(x) No agriculture should be permitted on the forest land.

(xi) Alongwith trees for fuel, fodder and timber, the village community may be

permitted to plant such fruit trees as would fit in with the overall scheme of afforestation, such as aonla, Imli, mango, mahua etc, as well as shrubs, legumes and grasses which would meet local needs, help soil and water conservation, and enrich the degraded soils/land. Even indigenous medicinal plants may be grown according to the requirements and preference of beneficiaries.

(xii) Cutting of trees should not be permitted before they are ripe for harvesing. The forest department also should not cut the trees on the forest land being protected by the village communities except in the manner prescribed in the Working Scheme. In case of emergency needs, the village communities should be taken into confidence.

(xiii) The benefit of people's participation should go to the village communities and not to commercial or other interests which may try to derive benefit in their names. The selection of beneficiaries should therefore, be done from only those families which are willing to participate through their personal efforts.

(xiv) The Forest Department should closely supervise the works. If the beneficiaries and/or the Voluntary Agency/ NGO fail or neglect to protect the area from grazing, encroachment or do not perform the operations prescribed in the Working Scheme in a satisfactory manner, the usufructory benefits should be withdrawn without paying compensation to anyone for any work that might have been done prior to it. Suitable provisions in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for this purpose should be incorporated.

Qualifying Service for Seeking Voluntary Retirement

1536. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several State Governments have issued Notifications amending the rules to enable Government servants to seek voluntary retirement after putting in 15 years of service as against the present qualifying service of 20 years;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to make amendments in the similar manner?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) State Governments have their own rules and regulations to govern the service conditions of their own employees. The details of voluntary retirement schemes of the various State Governments are not available. However, a proposal to reduce the period of qualifying service for seeking voluntary retirement by the Central Government employees is separately under consideration.

Surplus Capacity in Ordnance Factories

1537. SHRI SOM PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of ordnance factories in the country are having surplus capacity;

(b) if so, what is the details break-up per unit, per item of such surplus capacity; and

(c) what steps are being taken to utilise this spare capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Capacity utilisation in the Ordnance factories in terms of available standard man-hours, was 100.09 per cent in 1989-90. However, as far as utilisation of machine-wise installed capacity is concerned, capacity in certain areas is surplus to the production requirements.

(b) The utilisation of machine capacity undergoes fluctuations based on requirement of the Services. It is not in the